

THE DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

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HAND BOOK  
ON THE  
SALE AND HANDLING  
OF GRAIN  
THROUGH A  
COUNTRY ELEVATOR

---

ISSUED BY  
THE BOARD OF GRAIN COMMISSIONERS FOR CANADA





*Notes  
enlarged*

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JAN - 4 1957





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## PART I

### GENERAL INFORMATION

#### BOARD OF GRAIN COMMISSIONERS FOR CANADA

##### HEAD OFFICE

Grain Exchange Building, Winnipeg, Man.

##### COMMISSIONERS

Chief Commissioner, R. W. Milner  
Commissioner, S. Loptson  
Commissioner, G. N. McConnell

##### Secretary

W. J. MacLeod

##### ASSISTANT COMMISSIONERS

W. S. Frazer	159 Grain Exchange Building, WINNIPEG, Manitoba.
J. I. Hetland	618 Federal Building, SASKATOON, Saskatchewan.
A. G. McLean	730 Motherwell Building, REGINA, Saskatchewan.
M. M. MacKinnon	214 McLeod Building, EDMONTON, Alberta.

## THE CANADA GRAIN ACT

In 1912 the Parliament of Canada amended and consolidated the Manitoba Grain Act, the Manitoba Inspection Act and the Inspection and Sales Act into the Canada Grain Act. This Act regulates the handling, storage and transportation of grain in Canada. It provides for the administration of the Act by a board or commission known as "The Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada." In 1930, the Act was completely rewritten and brought up to date and in 1939 further amendments clarified certain sections. Other amendments were made in 1940, 1947 and 1950. In 1952 the Act was re-issued as Chapter 25 of the Revised Statutes. Later amendments were made in 1952 and 1955. Copies of the Act may be procured from the Distribution Branch, Department of Public Printing and Stationery, Ottawa, Ontario, at ninety cents per copy.

### Regulations

To facilitate the administration of the Act the Board of Grain Commissioners have authority to make regulations or orders (15). These regulations and orders have the same effect and force as the Act itself. All regulations are published in the <sup>1</sup>Canada Gazette.

## THE PURPOSE OF THIS BOOKLET

The Canada Grain Act with its attendant Regulations outlines very fully the procedure in the receiving, storing and sale of grain in a country elevator. The Act is of necessity couched in legal phraseology and all the sections dealing with country elevators are not easy to find. This, in addition to the Regulations being published in different issues of the Canada Gazette, makes it difficult for the average person to get a clear understanding of the procedure involved.

### Prevent Disputes

In the administration of the Act the Board have found that most of the disagreements arise from lack of knowledge of the Act and Regulations. This little booklet is prepared in the hope that it will make the procedure in the handling of grain through the country elevators more clear and thus prevent misunderstanding between farmers and elevator operators. While the booklet is written in simple language the Section and Clause of the Act, and the number of the Regulation are cited in brackets. Thus (108-2) refers to Section 108, Clause 2 of the Act, and (Reg. 15) refers to Regulation No. 15.

(S.3, F.4) refers to Schedule 3, Form 4, of the Act. In case of a dispute reference must be made to the Act itself and to the regulations as made by the board.

## PART II

## GRAIN ELEVATORS

There are several different classes of grain elevators used in the collection and transportation of western Canadian grain. These might be classified according to their location and function as country, mill, interior terminal, terminal, transfer and the seaboard elevators. This booklet discusses only the country elevator.

## COUNTRY ELEVATORS

A country elevator is any elevator in Western Canada in which grain is received from farmers and stored and loaded out before it has been officially graded by the Inspection Branch of the Board of Grain Commissioners. (2-5).

### Classification

There are two classes of country elevators (2-5) depending upon the method in which they are operated, i.e., Private and Public.

A Private Country Elevator is one which is used exclusively by a farmer for the receiving, storing and shipping of his own grain, or one which is owned or operated by a co-operative asso-

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<sup>1</sup>The Canada Gazette may be secured from the Queen's Printer, Ottawa. The subscription is \$10 per year or thirty cents per single copy.



ciation and used only by the members of that association (2-21). This is the type of elevator operated by individual farmers and Hutterite or Doukhobor communities.

A Public Country Elevator is one which is operated by an individual, company or co-operative association, for the purpose of receiving, storing and buying grain from any farmer or other holder of grain (2-22).

## LICENSING AND BONDING OF COUNTRY ELEVATORS

The owner or manager of every country elevator must have a license from the Board of Grain Commissioners before the elevator can be operated (89-1). In case of a line company or provincial pool association, the manager may take out the license and give the operator of each elevator authority to operate the elevator and carry on the business of the company or association at that shipping point (90-1).

### Fee for Licensing

The license fee for each country elevator is five dollars (105). This applies to private country elevators and public country elevators. Licenses are issued for one year but are renewable on the 1st of August in any year.

### Bonding Owners or Managers

The board before issuing a license for the operation of any elevator requires the owner or manager to take out a bond or surety. This is to insure the proper conduct of the business in accordance with the provisions of the Act and Regulations, and to guarantee the farmer from loss through mismanagement or dishonesty of the operator (79-3).

## RECORDS AND REPORTS

Every operator of a licensed elevator must keep a complete record of his transactions and the manager must make reports to the board as required (87-1, Reg. 17). In the case of line companies or provincial pool associations or companies, the head office secure the records from their operators and make the reports. These records must at all times be open to inspection by authorized officers of the board (87-1).

### Reports to Railway Companies

The operator of each and every country elevator must report each day to the railway freight agent at the shipping point, 1st, the amount of grain received in the previous twenty-four hours, and 2nd, the total quantity in store in the elevator at the time of the report. The report should be made at the same time each day. If there is no railway agent at the shipping point the report must be made to the nearest agent on the same line of railway (106-1).

## TICKETS AND RECEIPTS

Tickets and receipts are the documents issued by the elevator operator to the farmer for grain. Tickets are issued when the grain is sold and receipts when the grain is stored (110-1).

### Classification

Tickets. - Ordinary Cash Purchase Ticket (S.3, F.4). (Reg.25). Used when grain is sold for cash at time of sale. (112, 117-2).

Interim Cash Purchase Ticket (S.3, F.5). Used when grain is sold to the elevator but the deliverer and the operator do not agree as to the grade and dockage (113-2). After the grade and dockage has been determined such receipt should be surrendered for an Ordinary Cash Purchase ticket (113-3).

Receipts. - Ordinary Elevator Receipt (S. 3, F. 2). Used when grain is graded and stored (112).

Interim Elevator Receipt (S.3, F.3). Used when grain is stored "Subject to Inspectors Grade and Dockage" (113). After the grade and dockage has been determined by the Chief Grain Inspector or a Grain Inspector they should be surrendered for ordinary elevator receipts (113-3).

Special Bin Elevator Receipt (S.3, F. 1). Used when grain is stored in separate or special bins (111-1).

The Receipt for Cleaning (Reg. 18-10) is a Special Bin Elevator Receipt marked across the face "To be cleaned before being shipped or settled for and no shrinkage to be deducted until the surrender of this receipt." Used when grain is stored and is to be cleaned before shipping (114-1). After the grain has been cleaned such receipt must be surrendered and replaced by such form of receipt as the circumstances may determine (Reg. 18-10).

Cleaning Receipt (Reg. 18-10. S.) used when grain is delivered for cleaning when the cleaned grain and screenings are to be re-delivered to the owner.

#### The Form

The form of these tickets and receipts must be approved by the board (110-1) and shall contain the following information: the date of issue, the name from whom the grain is received, the gross and net weight of the grain, the dockage and grade if agreed upon, if not, the means of ascertaining them, the charges to be made for handling the grain and the terms under which it will be delivered or paid for (110-2). The forms shall be bound in books, (85-2) be at least in duplicate and so arranged that the original one written can be detached and the carbon copy remain fastened in the book (85-3). No memorandum receipt or ticket can be given for grain excepting those that have been bound in the book (85-2). However, by Regulation No. 25, the Board has authorized the use of Cash Purchase Tickets from continuous form registers.

#### Numbering

Each ticket and receipt must be numbered. The numbers in each book must run consecutively. The original and carbon copies of the original shall bear the same number (85-4). The same number shall not be used twice in the same crop year on the same kind of ticket or receipt (85-5). All tickets and receipts must be issued in order of numerical sequence (85-4).

#### Issuing

The operator of every licensed country elevator must make out and give to the person delivering grain a ticket or receipt for each wagon or truckload as delivered (110-1). No ticket or receipt can be issued unless the grain has actually been delivered to the elevator. No operator can issue a second receipt or ticket for the same grain (93-1) unless the previous ticket is surrendered (94-1) or has been lost (85-7).

#### Surrender

When Interim Cash Purchase Tickets or any elevator receipts are surrendered by the farmer to the operator, the operator shall issue in lieu thereof other tickets or receipts as the circumstances require (113-3). If a farmer so desires, he may, by surrendering his elevator tickets or receipts take in lieu thereof one new ticket or receipt of the same kind for the whole lot of his grain (94-1). He may also, if he so desires, surrender a ticket or receipt and take two or more tickets or receipts for smaller quantities of grain (94-1). This is often necessary when a portion of the grain has been shipped or when a division of the grain between the landlord and tenant is necessary. When a new ticket or receipt has been issued it must be marked across the face with the words "Partial renewal of (naming the kind of ticket, receipt or note) number ..... issued and dated on the ..... " (85-8).

#### Loss

If a ticket or receipt is reported lost or destroyed, the practice is for the elevator operator, after a reasonable lapse of time, to ask for a bond of indemnity from the farmer. This bond is for the purpose of securing the elevator against loss in case the old ticket or receipt is found. After the operator has secured the bond he will cause to be issued a new ticket or receipt marked across the face with the words "Duplicate, issued in lieu of (naming the kind of ticket, receipt or note) number ..... issued and dated on the ..... " (85-7).

Where new receipts are issued in lieu of receipts surrendered, lost or destroyed, the date of the old receipt shall be entered in the body of the new receipt in the space provided, and storage charges shall be reckoned from the date of the old receipt.

## INSPECTION OF ELEVATORS

Every licensed elevator shall be open to inspection by officers of the Board of Grain Commissioners upon presentation of proper credentials. This inspection shall include an examination of the elevator equipment (92-1), the scales (38-1), all grain being delivered to, in store, or being shipped out of the elevator (92-1), all records and returns of the operators' transactions (7-1).

## WEIGHING OF GRAIN INTO THE ELEVATOR

No grain can be received into any country elevator without being weighed (91). The general practice is for the farmer to drive the wagon onto the scales in the elevator and the grain is weighed in the wagon. The grain is then dumped and the empty wagon weighed. The weight of the grain is arrived at by subtracting the wagon weight from the gross weight. If the grain is to be cleaned it must be weighed as delivered and again after cleaning.

In shipping or delivering any grain from a country elevator, the net weight on the receipt or receipts shall be final, unless an investigation by the Board of Grain Commissioners shows reason for the contrary (Reg. 18-2). The shipper must be paid in case of short shipment up to the amount of his or her receipt or receipts, for the full billing capacity of the car, at the same price as the car was disposed of (Reg. 18-2). The owner of the grain can only demand the quantity that the elevator receipt or receipts, call for (Reg. 18-3).

The operator must afford the farmer free access to the scales when his grain is being weighed. This is for the purpose of the farmer verifying that he has secured the correct weight for his grain (107).

The scales in every elevator must be inspected at least once a year by the officers of the Weights and Measures Branch of the Standards Division of the Department of Trade and Commerce. (Weights and Measures Act, Revised Statutes 1952, Chapter 292-30). They must also be open at all times to inspection by officers of the Board (92-1).

In case there is a dispute as to the weighing accuracy of the receiving scales, it shall be incumbent upon the owner of the elevator to prove the scales are weighing accurately (Reg. 18-4).

## PRIVATE COUNTRY ELEVATORS

Private country elevators can only receive grain from the owner or operator if the elevator is owned or leased and operated by an individual. If it is owned or leased and operated by a co-operative association, or community brotherhood, the elevator can receive grain only from the members of that association or brotherhood (2-21).

If there is only one elevator at a shipping point it must be licensed as a public elevator. If there are two or more elevators and one is licensed as a public elevator, the other elevators may take out private licenses. If the public elevator should close leaving only private elevators operating, and there is need for an elevator to handle other farmers grain, the Board may cancel the private license and issue a public license, thus changing the private elevator into a public elevator (122).

When grain is delivered to a private country elevator it must be weighed as delivered (91) (107) and a private elevator grain receipt (Reg. 19) must be issued by the elevator operator for each and every load of grain taken into the private country elevator (121).

## PUBLIC COUNTRY ELEVATORS

Public country elevators must receive grain for storage from any farmer or holder of grain without discrimination, provided (1st) that the grain is delivered by the farmer during reasonable working hours, (2nd) that there is space in the elevator for that variety and grade of grain (109-1), and (3rd) that the grain is not out of condition or likely to go out of condition in storage (109-2). In the latter case the receiving of the grain is optional with the operator (Reg. 18-21).



### Responsibility for Grain in Store

The operator of every public country elevator is liable for the condition of all straight grade grain received into his elevator. He must take every care to see that it does not go out of condition or deteriorate in any way. He is of course not responsible for Acts of God, such as storms, etc., or for damage by the Queen's enemies in time of war (101).

When tough, damp or wet grain is taken into store it shall be at the owner's risk, and the elevator operator shall have the right to ship it immediately to a terminal elevator for treatment (Reg. 18-21).

All tough, damp or wet grain containing an excessive amount of snow and ice, may be handled subject to agreement between the owner of the grain and the operator (Reg. 18-21). If the operator thinks some of the grain is going out of condition and desires to ship it out and can convince the Board it should be shipped, the Board at its discretion may order cars out of turn to that elevator regardless of the car order book (68-2).

### Insurance Against Fire

The manager of every licensed public country elevator must at all times keep all the grain in the elevator insured against loss by fire. The insurance must be placed with insurance companies approved by the Board (102-2). If grain of special value, such as seed, etc., is in store it should be covered by special insurance, otherwise in case of loss it will be settled for on the basis of commercial grain.

When grain is destroyed by fire the insurance companies settle for the grain on the basis of the grade on the records of the elevator, and at the price at the time of the fire. The practice is for the elevator to take settlement from the insurance companies and in turn settle with the farmer. He in turn must take settlement on the basis of the settlement with the insurance company, that is, the grade as indicated on his elevator receipt and the price at the time of the fire. The insurance must be so placed that it will be payable to the owners of the grain and not liable to attachments by creditors of the elevator company or association (102-3).

### Operator Cannot Sell or Assign Grain

No owner or operator of a country elevator shall sell, assign, mortgage, pledge or hypothecate any grain stored in such elevator for which storage receipts have been issued, and the owner or operator may be required by the Board to produce at any time registered warehouse receipts or bills of lading for such grain as has been shipped from the country elevator and for which there is still outstanding elevator storage receipts (Reg. 18-8).

## PART III

### STORING GRAIN IN A PUBLIC COUNTRY ELEVATOR

When a farmer delivers grain to a public country elevator he may dispose of it for cash to the elevator provided the elevator operator agrees to purchase the grain, or he may store it to be sold or shipped out at some future date. There are four ways of storing grain in a public country elevator, i.e., graded storage, for which an ordinary elevator receipt (S.3, F.2) is issued, subject to grade storage, for which an interim elevator receipt (S.3, F.3) is issued, special bin storage, for which a special bin elevator receipt (S.3, F.1) is issued, and cleaning storage, for which a special bin elevator receipt marked clearly across the face with the words "To be cleaned before being shipped or settled for and no shrinkage to be deducted until the surrender of this receipt" (Reg. 18-10) is issued.

### GRADED STORAGE

Graded storage consists in the elevator operator storing the grain according to the grade.

### Establishing the Grade

Graded storage makes it necessary that an agreement as to the grade and dockage be arrived at before the grain can be stored. This is done by the farmer and operator agreeing upon

both the grade and dockage as the grain is being delivered (112). If an agreement cannot be reached then the grain cannot be stored according to the grade (113).

In determining the grade the operator may use the same apparatus that is used by the official grain inspector. This equipment should consist of weight per measured bushel scales, moisture apparatus, etc., and must be supplied by the elevator company. When this apparatus is used the farmer if he desires can be present and verify the results (Reg. 18-20). This does not, however, make the grade official, and if the farmer is not satisfied he has the right to demand subject to grade storage (113), or the right to request special bin storage (111).

When the grain has been delivered and the farmer has accepted an ordinary elevator receipt for the same he has no redress as to the grade or dockage. This is because the identity of the grain has been lost due to it being stored along with other grain in the elevator.

#### Dockage

Dockage is the weed seeds, other kinds of grain and broken or small kernels and other foreign matter that are required to be removed or separated from a mass of grain in order that the grain may be of the standard or quality necessary to be properly assigned to the grade predominating in the mass (2-8).

In determining dockage in the country elevator the operator must use the official sieves, (Reg. 18-20) a dockage tester may be used for removing the foreign grains. The elevator must be equipped with the necessary sieves and scales for making these tests and the tests must be made in the presence of the owner of the grain (Reg. 18-20).

#### Shrinkage

Shrinkage is the invisible waste that takes place in the receiving, storing and shipping of grain. Elevator operators must deduct a definite amount from the gross weight of grain on each ticket or receipt as each load is delivered. The amount deductible is very plainly set forth in tables prepared by the Board (Reg. 21-6). These tables must be posted up in a conspicuous place in the elevator.

The shrinkage allowance on tough and damp grain is greater than on straight grade grain as there will be further shrinkage due to the grain drying out (Reg. 21-6).

#### Cleaning the Grain

In some sections of the country the grain is often delivered to the elevator carrying a large amount of weed seeds, particularly wild oats and sometimes admixtures of other kinds of grain. Many farmers are desirous of having their grain cleaned at the elevator to reduce the freight charges and to have the screenings for feed on the farm. In certain areas therefore, elevators are equipped with cleaning machinery. Even in elevators so equipped the cleaning of the grain is optional with the operator. If it is agreed by the farmer and operator to clean the grain the operator may at his discretion clean by the load as delivered, or store the dirty grain and clean the whole lot at one time (114-1). If the latter method is to be followed see page 26 for the procedure.

If the grain is being cleaned by the load it must be weighed as delivered (91) (114-1). This is done in the wagon if the elevator is equipped with wagon scales. It must also be weighed again after cleaning (114-1). This is usually done in the hopper scales. The shrinkage is calculated ~~on the unload weight before cleaning but must be~~ deducted from the weight of the cleaned grain.

After the grain is cleaned the elevator operator will complete the elevator receipt using the weight of the cleaned grain, less the shrinkage, as the gross grain weight. If there is any dockage left in the grain it will be determined and entered in the proper place on the elevator receipt.

#### Delivery of the Grain to the Elevator

When the farmer begins to deliver his grain to the elevator he should attend along with the first wagon or truck-load and agree with the operator on the grade and dockage. If, as delivery continues the quality varies, the operator should communicate with the farmer and they again agree on the grade and dockage (112).

As each wagon or truck-load is delivered it must be weighed (§1) and the operator must make out and give to the person delivering the grain an ordinary elevator receipt (S. 3, F. 2 (110-1)).

#### Making Out the Receipt

The operator should be careful to fill in the receipt completely and correctly, and the farmer or deliverer of grain, should check the receipt to see that it is properly filled in before leaving the elevator. This is important, for many of the disputes arise because of improperly filled in receipts and tickets.

#### Charges for Receiving and Storing

Each year the Board holds a public meeting to consider maximum tariffs or charges for country elevators. All interested grain concerns including farmers' organizations are notified and invited to attend or be represented. After these meetings a maximum tariff or charge is set, and no country elevator is allowed to make a higher charge for the service rendered.

The maximum charges for receiving, handling, shipping, storing, insurance against loss by fire and cleaning at any public country elevator are set forth in Regulation number twenty-one.

All charges are to be based upon the gross grain weight of the grain delivered as shown on the receipt issued in respect of the grain (Reg. 21-4).

The elevators belonging to one company or association, or under the direction of one manager, must all make the same charge for handling the same kind of grain (120-1). If there is unfair competition at a point the Board may allow a reduction in the charges to meet this competition (120-2).

#### Sale of Graded Storage Grain

The farmer who holds Ordinary Elevator Receipts may dispose of his grain by sale while it is in the elevator or he may order it shipped out.

The sale of Graded Storage Grain may be by one of two methods, i.e., to the elevator or to a grain dealer. The usual practice is to sell direct to the elevator, but if the farmer so desires he may sell to a licensed grain dealer. For the procedure in selling grain see page 29 "Sale of Grain."

#### Shipping Graded Storage Grain

When the farmer is ready to ship his grain he should secure a car (see page 42 "Ordering Cars") and give the operator definite instructions to load out the quantity and grade of grain that is covered by his elevator receipts. After the car has been placed and the instructions received the operator must load out the grain at once (115-1).

When the grain is loaded the practice is for the operator to bill out the car at once. If no instructions in regard to shipping are given by the farmer, the operator will consign the car to the terminal specified by the company and have the "advice" of grade, etc., come to the company. A representative of the company will usually check the grading, if the grade does not appear to be satisfactory, they will arrange for a reinspection of the sample. If the farmer wishes an advance on the grain or desires to sell, the company will act as his commission merchant and with his consent can purchase the grain itself (145-1). When the sale is completed, a statement is forwarded to the farmer showing total purchase price, less deductions for freight, commission, advance, interest on advance, etc., along with an order on their paymaster for the balance due. Upon receipt of this the farmer must surrender his elevator receipts to the operator.

The operator when billing the car must if so requested consign the grain to the terminal designated by the farmer (115-2). The farmer may also instruct the operator to state on the bill of lading the person or concern the farmer desires to have "advised," i.e., the person that is to receive the grade and weight certificates and the railway expense account (Reg. 18-5).

If, when the operator has billed out the car, the farmer desires to take the bill of lading he must before doing so surrender to the operator his elevator receipts and pay the elevator charges (115-2).

If, for any reason, the farmer desires to surrender his elevator receipts before his car is loaded he can do so, and take in lieu thereof an acknowledgment of delivery. This acknowledgment must state the date of surrender of the receipts, the name of the farmer, the kind and number of receipt, and the name of the terminal to whom the grain is to be shipped (116).



If the farmer desires to bill out his own car there is nothing in the Canada Grain Act to prevent him from doing so. In this case when he instructs the elevator operator to load out the grain he must pay all elevator charges, surrender his elevator receipts and take in lieu thereof an acknowledgment of delivery. This acknowledgment of delivery must state the name of the elevator and farmer, the date, the kind and the numbers of the receipts, and instructions to the railway agent that the farmer may bill the car. When the operator notifies the farmer that his car is loaded the farmer may then go and bill out his car as he sees fit.

If the car does not contain all the grain covered by the elevator receipts or acknowledgment, the operator must issue a new elevator receipt to cover the balance of the grain (115-3), or the operator may return the farmer some of the original receipts to cover the balance of the grain not shipped. If the car is billed out by the operator the company may settle for the unshipped portion of the grain on the same basis as the settlement for the car.

#### Shipping Grain Without Instructions

The operator may, after giving the farmer forty-eight hours notice, ship the grain out to any terminal at the head of the lakes or in Western Canada (118-1). If the elevator is situated on the Great Northern Railway or on the Northern Pacific, shipment may be made to a terminal elevator in Duluth or Superior (118-2).

The notice to ship by the operator shall be given in such a manner that it should in the usual course reach the farmer or his agent forty-eight hours before the car is billed out (118-3). The farmer may, by the use of a waiver, approved by the Board, give up the right of requiring this notice, in which case the operator can ship out the car at any time without notice.

In the case of tough or damp grain the operator has the right to ship it immediately to a terminal elevator for treatment without notice to the owner or holder of receipts (Reg. 18-21). If the quantity is less than a carload lot its disposal will be according to the agreement between the operator and farmer, entered into at the time the grain was received.

#### Warehouse Receipt

If the farmer does not desire to sell his grain at the time of shipment he may hold it in a public or semi-public terminal elevator. To do this the bill of lading must be surrendered to the operator or manager of the terminal elevator and all freight and other charges against the grain must be paid. The farmer or the company paying the charges will then receive a warehouse receipt. The warehouse receipt must specify the date of issue, the name of the person who owns the grain, the quantity and grade of grain and the terms upon which it will be delivered out of the elevator (127-1). The farmer or the company may sell the grain by endorsing over the warehouse receipt to the purchasers. See page 29 "Sale of Grain."

#### Graded Storage Receipt

The following is an approved form of ordinary elevator receipt (S.3, F.2). The original copy (which is handed to the party delivering the grain) of each set should be printed on blue coloured paper (Order of the Board - 14 July, 1931).

*The Ordinary Elevator Receipt—(S. 3, F. 2)*

(Face of Receipt)

(Back of Receipt)

<b>SCALE RECORD</b>		STATION _____ 19____		No. 2057	
GROSS WEIGHT _____ LBS.					
WAGON WEIGHT _____ LBS.					
GRAIN UNLOADED _____ LBS.					

  

NAME OF LICENSEE) _____					
RECEIVED THIS DAY FOR STORAGE FROM _____					
GROSS GRAIN WEIGHT		THE AGREED GRADE OF WHICH IS		SUBJECT TO DOCKAGE OF	
BUSHELS	TENTHS	KIND OF GRAIN		MATTER OTHER THAN CEREAL GRAIN	OTHER CEREAL GRAINS
				%	%

  

**NET WEIGHT** (in Words)..... bushels ..... TENTS

The charges payable in respect of the grain above described are to be calculated from.....

and are as follows:      handling and shipping the said grain, including storage and insurance against loss by fire on the last mentioned date and for fourteen days thereafter ..... cents a bushel.

(a) For cleaning the said grain ..... cents a bushel.

(b) For storage and insurance against loss by fire for each day or part thereof following the expiration of the fourteen days above referred to ..... of one cent a bushel.

(c) Upon the surrender of this receipt and the payment or tender of all lawful charges in respect of the grain above described, the above quantity of grain of the grade above specified will be delivered to the holder of this receipt at his option:

- (a) By its discharge into a railway car or other conveyance made available for loading at this elevator, or
- (b) By the substitution for this and like receipts, together covering a quantity not less than a carload lot, of a warehouse receipt for grain of the same quantity and grade, and subject only to the dockage above specified, issued in the prescribed form by a terminal elevator to which shipment of the said grain is authorized by The Canada Grain Act upon notice or otherwise.

By..... Operator.

**ENDORSEMENT**

.....

.....

.....

.....

Settlement for this Storage Receipt  
has been made as follows:

By Cash Ticket No.....

Applied on Car No .....

.....

*Terminal Elevator Warehouse Receipt. (Reg. No. 1)*

<p>Countersigned</p> <p>By.....</p> <p>(For Registration Stamp)</p> <p>Registered as to weight and grade</p>		<p>(Name).....</p>		<p>No. ....</p>
		<p>WAREHOUSE RECEIPT</p>		<p>Date of Issue .....</p>
<p>Received in store in our..... Elevator, subject to the Order of .....</p>		<p>Grade.....</p>		<p>Bushels .....</p>
		<p>Pro..... Car.....</p>		<p>Accrued Storage Paid To:—</p>
<p>Grain of grade and quantity as shown hereon. Like grade and quantity will be delivered to the holder hereof upon surrender of this receipt properly endorsed and on payment of all lawful charges due to this company in connection therewith.</p> <p>Storage in arrears against this grain in excess of 30 days shall be paid at the office of this company February 15th and August 15th in each year.</p> <p>This receipt not valid unless Signed, Counter- signed and Registered.</p>		<p>Certified .....</p>		<p>“ .....</p>
		<p>“ .....</p>		<p>“ .....</p>
		<p>“ .....</p>		<p>(Name) .....</p>
		<p>By.....</p>		<p>By.....</p>

## SUBJECT TO GRADE AND DOCKAGE STORAGE

Subject to grade and dockage storage consists in the operator storing the grain either in a separate bin or in a bin along with other grain, but the settlement with the farmer will be made on the basis of the grade placed on a representative sample of the grain by the Inspection Branch (113-3).

### Delivery of Grain

If the farmer and operator cannot agree upon the grade or dockage, or the operator does not want to take the responsibility of grading the grain it may be stored subject to grade and dockage. In this case the operator must weigh the grain as it is delivered (91) and issue for each wagon or truck-load to the deliverer of the grain an interim elevator receipt (113-2); (S. 3, F. 3), and secure a representative sample of the grain delivered (113-1).

If the operator is satisfied that he can estimate the grade correctly he can store the grain along with other grain and thus save space in the elevator. If he does not want to take the responsibility for grading he may put it in a separate bin until the grade has been established. The method of storing grain is entirely at the option of the operator.

### Charges for Receiving and Storing

The maximum charges for receiving, handling, storing, insurance against loss by fire, etc., are the same as for graded storage grain.

All charges are to be based upon the gross grain weight of the grain delivered as shown on the receipt or ticket issued in respect of the grain (Reg. 21-4).

### Interim Elevator Receipt

The following is an approved form of interim elevator receipt (S. 3, F. 3). The original copy, which is handed to the party delivering the grain, should be printed on green coloured paper.



Interim Elevator Receipt (S. 3, F. 3)

(Face of Receipt)

(Back of Receipt)

SCALE RECORD

GROSS WEIGHT

WAGON WEIGHT

GRAIN UNLOADED

LBS.

LBS.

LBS.

NAME OF LICENSEE

DAY FROM RECEIVED THIS

STATION

19

No. 1

GRAIN UNLOADED	BUSHEL	TENTHS
SCREENINGS, ETC. CLEANED OUT		
GROSS WEIGHT AFTER CLEANING		
SHRINKAGE ALLOWANCE		
GROSS GRAIN WEIGHT		

GROSS GRAIN WEIGHT	TENTHS	KIND OF GRAIN	THE GRADE OF SUCH GRAIN NOT HAVING BEEN AGREED UPON BUT BEING CONSIDERED BY THE UNDERSIGNED TO BE
BUSHEL			
GROSS WEIGHT (IN WORDS)	BUSHEL	TENTHS	

A sample of the said grain has been taken in the prescribed manner and is identified as \_\_\_\_\_

The charges payable in respect of the grain above described shall be as follows:

(a) For receiving, handling and shipping the said grain including storage and insurance against loss by fire on this day \_\_\_\_\_ cents a bushel.

(b) For storage and insurance against loss by fire for each day or part thereof following the expiration of the fourteen days above referred to \_\_\_\_\_ of one cent a bushel.

Upon the surrender of this ticket after the receipt of the government report as to the grade of the above sample and dockage to be made therefrom, there shall be issued in lieu hereof an ordinary elevator receipt or cash purchase ticket for grain of the grade required by the inspecting officer, subject to the dockage specified, or on payment or tender of all lawful charges in respect of the grain above described, the receipt of this ticket shall be subject to the dockage determined on inspection of the sample above described, will be delivered to the holder of this ticket at his option either:

(a) by its discharge into a railway car or other conveyance made available for loading at this elevator, or

(b) by the substitution for this and like receipts, together covering a quantity not less than a carload lot, of a warehouse receipt for grain of the same quantity and grade and subject only to the dockage above specified, issued in the prescribed form by a terminal elevator to which shipment of the said grain is authorized by The Elevator Receipt Act upon notice or otherwise.

Interim Elevator Receipt

(Subject to Grade and Dockage)

BY

OPERATOR

DELIVER TO ORDER OF

Received Settlement in Full

Settlement for this Storage Receipt has been made as follows:

By Cash Ticket No.

Shipped in Car No.

Warehouseman

### Establishing the Grade

There are two methods of establishing the grade on grain that has been stored Subject to Grade. The first is by a representative sample collected and forwarded to the Inspection Branch by the operator and farmer (113-1) (Reg. 18). The second is, if the identity of the grain has been maintained, by shipping as Special Binned grain (Reg. 18). For either method a sample must be secured as the grain is delivered.

### Collecting the Sample

The sample must be collected as the grain is unloaded at the elevator (Reg. 18-13). This is usually done by the operator taking samples of the grain as it pours out of the box of the wagon or truck. These samples can be taken with a dipper or by hand and collected in a pail or other container. When the grain is all out of the wagon box the samples that have been collected should be thoroughly mixed and a small sample taken and placed in a sample-box.

### The Sample-Box

The sample-box must be provided by the elevator and must be of a type approved by the Board. To make it more convenient to fill in the identification mark on the receipts it has been suggested that these boxes have painted on them in large legible type either numbers or letters, or combination of numbers and letters, and these be used for identification of the samples in addition to the farmer's name which is placed on a tag on the end of the box or in the box.

### Locking the Box

The sample box should be locked and the farmer must supply the padlock. The key of this lock must be in the custody of the farmer. After each load is dumped the farmer must unlock the box to allow the operator to insert the sample (Reg. 18-13). The operator should keep all his sample boxes in a locked cupboard or cabinet in the elevator. The operator shall be the custodian of the key of this lock (Reg. 18-13).

### Forwarding the Sample

When the delivery of the grain has been completed the sample that has been collected should be forwarded to the nearest Grain Inspection Office. To do this the farmer should attend at the elevator. The farmer and operator, after thoroughly mixing the contents of the sample-box, should forward within three days either the box intact or secure a fair and average sample of at least two pounds and place this in a cotton sack or other container and properly seal and address and mark "Subject to Inspector's grade and dockage." The box or sample should then be sent by mail or express, prepaid, to either the Chief Grain Inspector at Winnipeg, Manitoba, or to the Inspector-in-charge of an inspection point where the carlots of grain from that shipping point are inspected. Instructions that the sample is for inspectors' grade and dockage, the name and shipping point of the elevator, and the name and addresses of those who are to be notified, along with the identification mark on the sample-box, should be indicated on the box or shipping tag, or in a letter to the Inspector. The persons notified are usually the farmer and operator but may also include anyone else the circumstances may require.

### Inspection Offices

The following are the inspection points where samples can be sent for the determination of grade and dockage:- Winnipeg, Edmonton, Calgary, Moose Jaw and Saskatoon.

### The Report of the Inspector

After the receipt of the sample at the Inspection Office the Inspector-in-charge will as soon as practical examine it and report to all parties that were to be notified the grade and dockage on the following post-card form (Reg. 18-14):-

Form 1. 12

BOARD OF GRAIN COMMISSIONERS FOR CANADA  
Grain Inspection Branch

..... 195...

The sample marked .....

referred to in your letter dated .....

Grades .....

.....

.....

.....

.....

This Grade only covers the sample submitted.

Samples are not tested for moisture unless sent in airtight container.

A. F. DOLLERY,  
Chief Grain Inspector,  
Winnipeg, Man.

.....  
Grain Inspector.

The decision of the inspector-in-charge in all such cases shall be final. (Reg. 18-14).

If Grain is Tough or Damp

If, at the time of delivery of the grain, it is agreed upon by the farmer and the elevator operator that the grain is tough or damp, and the elevator operator marks the receipts "Tough" or "Damp", then whatever grade such sample may receive from the inspector-in-charge, it will still grade "Tough" or "Damp" (Reg. 18-15).

If the farmer and operator cannot agree upon the condition of the grain a sample should be collected as outlined above and placed in a small air-tight container and be shipped as soon as possible to the nearest Inspection Office, with the instructions as given for the ordinary sample, but in addition be plainly marked for "moisture test." For this test there should be at least one-half pound of grain.

Disposal of the Grain

When the grade and dockage have been established by the Inspection Branch the farmer may surrender his interim elevator receipts to the operator and take in lieu thereof a cash purchase ticket (S. 3, F. 4) or an ordinary elevator receipt (S. 3, F. 2), filled in for the total amount of grain as specified on the interim elevator receipt, and for the grade and dockage as stated in the advice from the inspection office (113-3). The storage date shall be reckoned from the day that the interim receipt was issued.

The grain will now be stored and handled as under the method outlined for Graded Storage (see page 14 "Graded Storage").

#### If the Grain is to be Shipped

If the identity of the grain has been preserved even though Subject to Grade and Dockage Receipts may have been issued therefor, if agreeable to the owner, the grain then may be handled in accordance with the provisions of the Canada Grain Act, and Rules and Regulations relating to the special binning of grain in country elevators (Reg. 18).

### SPECIAL BIN STORAGE

Special bin storage consists in the operator placing a farmer's grain in a separate bin. This class of storage is used when the farmer is desirous of retaining the identity of his grain until it has been Government graded and weighed. When a farmer desires to special bin his grain he must make special arrangements with the operator, as the operator is not compelled to provide special bins.

#### Delivery of Grain

When arrangements have been made for special binning the farmer should attend with the first load and note the bin that his grain is being placed in. As each wagon or truck-load is delivered it must be weighed (91) and a Special Bin Elevator Receipt issued and given to the person delivering that load (111-1). In addition a representative sample of the grain must be secured (111-2). This is for the purpose of verifying that the identity of the grain has been maintained (111-3).

#### Charges for Receiving and Storing

The charges for receiving, handling, insurance against fire, storing for the first fifteen days and putting into cars on track, are set by the manager and must be the same for all elevators under his direction. The maximum charges that may be made for receiving, handling, storing, shipping, insurance against loss by fire, etc., for special binned grains are the same as the maximum rates for graded storage grain.

All charges should be based upon the gross grain weight of the grain delivered to the elevator as shown on the receipt issued in respect of the grain (Reg. 21-4).

Storage charges shall be charged after fifteen days from delivery of each individual load of grain for special binning (Reg. 21-4).

#### The Special Bin Elevator Receipt

The following is an approved form of Special Bin Elevator Receipt (S. 3, F. 1). The original copy, which is handed to the party delivering the grain should be printed on Pink coloured paper.

Special Bin Elevator Receipt—(S. 3, F. 1)

(Face of Receipt)

(Back of Receipt)

STATION \_\_\_\_\_ 19\_\_\_\_

No. 3253

NAME OF LICENSEE \_\_\_\_\_

RECEIVED THIS DAY FOR STORAGE FROM \_\_\_\_\_

GROSS GRAIN WEIGHT		KIND OF GRAIN	TO BE SEPARATELY BINNED IN BIN NO.
BUSHELS	TENTHS		

GROSS GRAIN WEIGHT	
(in Words) _____	

A sample of the said grain has been taken in the prescribed manner and is identified as \_\_\_\_\_

The charges payable in respect of the grain above described shall be as follows:

(a) For receiving, handling or shipping the said grain including storage and insurance against loss by fire on this day and for \_\_\_\_\_ days thereafter \_\_\_\_\_ cents a bushel

(b) For cleaning the said grain \_\_\_\_\_ cents a bushel

(c) For storage and insurance against loss by fire for each day or part thereof following the expiration of the fourteen days above referred to \_\_\_\_\_ of one cent a bushel

Upon the surrender of this receipt and the payment or tender of all lawful charges in respect of the grain above described, the receipt shall be void and the receipt shall be deemed to have been cancelled at the option either:

(a) by its discharge into a railway car or other conveyance upon the same being made available for loading at this elevator, or

(b) by the substitution for this and like receipts, together covering a quantity not less than a carload lot, of a warehouse receipt for the said identical grain issued in the prescribed form by a terminal elevator to which shipment of the said grain, upon notice or otherwise, is authorized by The Canada Grain Act, conformity between the weight above stated and the weight determined on government weighing at the time of such delivery being guaranteed.

By \_\_\_\_\_ Agent of Licensee.

SCALE RECORD

GROSS WEIGHT _____ LBS.
WAGON WEIGHT _____ LBS.
GRAIN UNLOADED _____ LBS.

BUSHELS	TENTHS
GRAIN UNLOADED	
SCREENINGS, ETC.	
GROSS WEIGHT CLEANED OUT	
AFTER CLEANING	

SHRINKAGE	
ALLOWANCE	
GROSS GRAIN WEIGHT	

SPECIAL BIN ELEVATOR RECEIPT

ENDORSEMENT

Settlement for this Storage Receipt has been made as follows:

By Cash Ticket No. \_\_\_\_\_

Applied on Car No. \_\_\_\_\_



#### Verifying the Identity of the Grain

For the purpose of verifying the identity of the grain a representative sample must be collected (Reg. 18-13) and in case of dispute forwarded to the inspector-in-charge at the inspection point where the car has been inspected. The method of collecting the sample is the same as outlined on page 22 for "Subject to Grade and Dockage Storage."

#### Forwarding the Sample

If the farmer is dissatisfied with the grade or thinks the identity of his grain has not been maintained he can instruct the operator to bring out the sample box and they jointly forward the sample as outlined on page 22 "Subject to Grade and Dockage Storage." It must be stated clearly in the sample and in the letter "Special Bin Sample for comparison purposes only." The farmer must notify the operator within fifteen days after he receives notice of the grade that he is dissatisfied and wants the sample retained (Reg. 18-16). The sample must be forwarded in time to reach the Inspection Officer within thirty days from the time the grade certificate was dispatched by the Inspector (111-4).

The inspector-in-charge shall compare the two samples of grain and advise the manager and operator of the elevator, and the owner of the grain, of his opinion as to whether the identity of the grain has been preserved. In cases where the inspector is of the opinion that the identity has not been preserved, he shall inform the parties concerned of the grade of the sample forwarded from the elevator (Reg. 18-16).

#### Settlement in Case of Dispute

If, after the receipt of this advice from the Inspector, the owner of the grain and the operator of the elevator cannot come to an amicable settlement, a complaint shall be made to the Board by either of the parties concerned (Reg. 18-16). If after an inquiry, the Board consider the grain has not been kept separate from other grain in the elevator, they may order the payment by the elevator company as in the circumstances appear just and equitable (111-3). The Inspector shall preserve both the elevator sample and the sample drawn at the time of inspection for such period of time as he considers necessary and convenient (Reg. 18-16).

#### Disposal of Grain

When grain is special binned it is usually disposed of by the farmer ordering it shipped out. It may, however, be sold in the elevator by the operator and farmer agreeing upon the grade and dockage, or by sending a sample to an Inspector for the determination of grade and dockage.

#### Shipping the Grain

The instructions given on page 16 under "Shipping Graded Storage Grain" will apply for Special Binned Grain excepting that the operator will load out the farmer's own grain up to the capacity of the car or the amount called for by his elevator receipts.

### SUBJECT TO CLEANING STORAGE

It frequently happens that it is impossible for the operator to clean the grain as delivered. Where this is the case the grain can be stored "Subject to Cleaning" and the whole lot cleaned when the operator has time. The cleaning of the grain is at the option of the operator.

#### Charges for Cleaning

The charges for receiving and storing will be the same as for Special Bin Storage. The rate for cleaning grain shall be mutually agreed upon by the elevator operator and the owner of the grain according to the nature of its dockage, but in no case shall the rate exceed a maximum of two cents (2¢) per bushel (Reg. 21-3). If it is a matter of separation of different kinds of grain the rate shall be mutually agreed upon by the farmer and operator regardless of the above regulations.

#### Delivery of the Grain

It is essential that the grain be weighed (91) both before and after cleaning and that special Interim Elevator Receipt for cleaning be issued on the gross weight delivery (110-1), Reg. 18-10, Reg. 21-4).

When the farmer delivers grain for storage subject to cleaning, he should attend at the elevator with the first load and make arrangements with the operator for the cleaning of his grain. These arrangements will include the securing of a bin in which to store the grain and the collecting of a representative sample as unloaded.

#### The Interim Elevator Receipt for Cleaning

The Interim Elevator Receipt for Cleaning shall be the regular Special Bin Elevator Receipt (S.3, F.1) stamped across the face with the following words: "To Be Cleaned Before Being Shipped or settled for and no shrinkage to be deducted until the surrender of this receipt" (114-1, Reg. 18-10). Except that in respect of grain delivered for cleaning when the cleaned grain and screenings are to be re-delivered to the owner of the grain the elevator operator may issue, in lieu of the surcharged special bin storage receipt, a cleaning receipt as set forth in Schedule "A" of Regulation No. 18 (Reg. 18-10).

#### Verifying the Identity and Establishing the Grade

It is necessary to secure a representative sample of the grain as delivered to verify that the identity of the grain has been maintained, and if necessary, to establish the grade and dockage (Reg. 18-13).

#### Collecting the Sample

The sample shall be collected from each load as outlined on page 22 under "Subject to Grade and Dockage Storage."

#### Forwarding the Sample

In case the farmer thinks the identity of his grain has not been maintained he may have the sample forwarded to the Inspection office for determination of grade and dockage, as outlined for "Subject to Grade" (see page 22).

#### Disposal of the Grain

When grain for sale or storage has been cleaned the operator must notify the farmer and have him attend at the elevator with his interim cleaning receipts. The farmer will then surrender these receipts and decide to either (a) sell the grain, in which case he will take an ordinary cash purchase ticket, or if the farmer and operator cannot agree on the grade, take an interim cash purchase ticket (see page 32 "Sale of Grain"). (b) Store the grain, in which case the farmer will take an ordinary elevator receipt, or if the elevator operator and the farmer cannot agree upon the grade, take either special bin elevator receipt if in carlots and arrangements can be made for a bin (see page 24 on "Special Bin Storage"), or an interim elevator receipt (see page 20 "Subject to Grade Storage").

If an interim cash purchase ticket or an interim elevator receipt is taken, the operator and farmer must forward a sample of the clean grain to the Inspection office for determination of grade and dockage (see page 22 "Forwarding Sample").

If the grain is sold the tickets will be made out the day the receipts are surrendered. If the grain is stored the receipts will be made out showing in the space provided the date the grain was delivered to the elevator by the farmer. The fifteen days free storage period shall be reckoned from the time of the delivery of the grain and not from the time the second receipt is issued.

When grain for re-delivery to the owner has been cleaned the operator of the elevator must notify the holder of the cleaning receipt or receipts who will, on taking delivery of the cleaned grain and screenings and paying all lawful charges, surrender the cleaning receipts to the operator of the elevator certifying thereon that he has received the cleaned grain and screenings.

### The Cleaning Receipt

The following is the approved form of cleaning receipt to be used when grain is delivered for cleaning and return to the owner (Reg. 18-10). When grain is to be cleaned before sale or storage the surcharged special bin storage receipt must be issued.

#### SCALE RECORD

GROSS WEIGHT	LBS.	
WAGON WEIGHT	LBS.	
GRAIN UNLOADED	LBS.	
GRAIN UNLOADED (not subject to shrinkage deduction)	BUSHELS	TENTHS
<b>CLEANING RECORD</b>		
CLEANED GRAIN	LBS.	
SCREENINGS	LBS.	
LOSS OR WASTE IN CLEANING	LBS.	

**If Screenings are not Returned to Owner, the Operator must State their Disposition below,**

DESTROYED \_\_\_\_\_ LBS.  
 STORED \_\_\_\_\_ LBS.  
 ADDED TO  
 GRAIN \_\_\_\_\_ LBS.

#### CLEANING RECEIPT

(NAME OF LICENSEE)

No. \_\_\_\_\_

STATION

DATE

RECEIVED  
FROM



(Show in words, amount of grain unloaded) \_\_\_\_\_ BUSHELS OF

Kind of Grain \_\_\_\_\_ Grade \_\_\_\_\_

To be cleaned and the cleaned grain and screenings returned to owner.

Operator

CHARGES for receiving, handling, cleaning and for redelivery including insurance against loss

by fire, at \_\_\_\_\_ cents per gross bushel.

TOTAL CHARGE \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Proceeds deposited with Payor,

Deposit No. \_\_\_\_\_

OR

Total charge deducted from Cash

Purchase Ticket No. \_\_\_\_\_

#### RETURN OF GRAIN AND SCREENINGS

I hereby certify that I have received my cleaned grain and (strike out words that do not apply)

1. MY SCREENINGS
2. WAIVE ALL CLAIM TO THE SCREENINGS

Owner of Grain

## PART IV

### THE SALE OF GRAIN

There are several methods by which a farmer can sell his grain. The method will depend upon the location of the grain and the conditions of the sale. When a farmer has grain for sale it may be in any one of three locations, in the country elevator, in the railway car on track or in transit, in the terminal elevator. The conditions of sale may be (a) cash in full at time of sale (b) part cash at time of sale and the balance of the cash when the transaction is completed.

Under the provisions of Section 11 of the Prairie Farm Assistance Act 1939 (Chapter 213, Revised Statutes 1952), one per centum shall be deducted from the purchase price of all wheat, oats, barley and rye purchased by or through the managers of licensed country elevators, licensed grain dealers, licensed track buyers and licensed commission merchants. This deduction is calculated to the nearest cent, and all amounts deducted are paid by the licensee to the Board of Grain Commissioners for credit of the Prairie Farm Assistance Account.

#### SALE OF GRAIN IN THE COUNTRY ELEVATOR

The farmer may sell his grain as he delivers it to the elevator or after he has it in store in the elevator, either direct to the elevator operator or manager, or to a licensed grain dealer, provided these parties are willing to purchase the grain. If it is a private country elevator the sale will have to be direct to the elevator as delivered. If it is a public country elevator it may be either to the elevator or to a grain dealer.

#### SALE OF GRAIN TO A PUBLIC COUNTRY ELEVATOR

##### Sale on Delivery

When grain is sold for cash upon delivery at the elevator each wagon or truck-load must be weighed at the time of delivery (91). The operator and farmer must agree upon the grade and dockage of each load (112) and the operator will issue an Ordinary Cash Purchase Ticket (S.3, F.4) or (Reg.25) for each load and deliver it to the farmer or driver of the wagon or truck (110-1).

##### Sale of Stored Grain

When grain in store is sold for cash the farmer must surrender his elevator storage receipts and take in lieu thereof an ordinary cash purchase ticket with all lawful elevator charges deducted (117-1) (S.3, F.4) or (Reg.25). The ticket must be dated on the day the receipts were surrendered (117-2).

If the grain was stored according to grade, the grade and dockage that was agreed upon on the ordinary elevator receipts must be used on the cash ticket.

If the grain was stored subject to grade and the grade and dockage has been established by the Inspection Branch, this is the grade and dockage that must be used on the cash ticket.

If the grain was special binned and the farmer desires to sell it for cash to the elevator, he and the operator would have to agree upon the grade and dockage, otherwise it would be sold for part cash, as outlined on page 32. If the grain was stored for cleaning and the cleaning had been completed, the farmer and the operator would have to agree upon the grade similar to the procedure for Special Binned Grain.

##### The Ordinary Cash Purchase Ticket

The following is an approved form of Ordinary Cash Purchase Ticket (S.3, F.4). The original copy, which is handed to the party selling the grain, should be printed on White coloured paper.

Ordinary Cash Purchase Ticket—(S. 3, F. 4)

(Face of Ticket)

(Back of Ticket)

STATION _____ 19____		No. 887	
NAME OF LICENSEE) _____			
PURCHASED FROM _____			
NET BUSHEL	TENTHS	KIND OF GRAIN	GRADED BY AGREEMENT AS
AT A PRICE PER BUSHEL OF		TOTAL PURCHASE PRICE PAYABLE	
DEDUCTION UNDER PRAIRIE FARM ASSISTANCE ACT—1% \$ _____			
LESS LAWFUL CHARGES DUE PRIOR TO PURCHASE (IF ANY) \$ _____			
NET CASH PAYABLE _____			
(PRICE PER BUSHEL IN WORDS)			
NET WEIGHT _____ DOLLARS _____			
(IN WORDS)			
NET CASH PAYABLE _____			
(IN WORDS)			
BY _____ OPERATOR _____			
CASH PURCHASE TICKET			

SCALE RECORD

GROSS WEIGHT \_\_\_\_\_ LBS.

WAGON WEIGHT \_\_\_\_\_ LBS.

GRAIN UNLOADED \_\_\_\_\_ LBS.

BUSHEL TENTHS	
GRAIN UNLOADED	
SCREENINGS, ETC.	
CLEANED OUT	
GROSS WEIGHT AFTER CLEANING	

SHRINKAGE ALLOWANCE	
GROSS WEIGHT TO ACCOUNT FOR	
DOCKAGE	
NET WEIGHT TO ACCOUNT FOR	

Name \_\_\_\_\_

P.O. Address \_\_\_\_\_

Show Storage Ticket Nos. Below

Nos.	Nos.	Nos.



# Cash Purchase Ticket - Continuous Form (Reg. 25)

SCALE RECORD IN LBS.				(Name of Licensee)		AGREEMENT NUMBER		CASH PURCHASE TICKET No.	
Gross Weight				Place		C.W.B. No.		Date	
Wagon Weight				Purchased from (Surname)		195		Kind of Grain	
Grain Unloaded				Screenings etc. Cleaned out				(Christian Names)	
Gross Weight after Cleaning				Shrinkage Allowance				Province	
Gross Weight to Account for				Producer's Permit No.		Suf.		P.O. Address (Mark "X" if same as Station)	
Gross Weight to Account for				Net Bushels in Figures		Graded by Agreement as		At a Price Per Bushel of	
Dockage				Bushels		Tenths		Mark "X" if stored Purchased	
Net Weight to Account for				Name of Producer to receive future W.B. payments, if same as above mark "X"				DEDUCTION UNDER PRAIRIE FARM ASSISTANCE ACT 1%	
NET CASH PAYABLE (in words)				Address				BALANCE	
								Less lawful charges due prior to purchase (if any)	
								NET CASH PAYABLE	

OPERATOR

CASH PURCHASE TICKET

### The Price

The price shall be that agreed upon by the farmer and elevator company; if it is Canadian Wheat Board grain the price will be the current initial payment as fixed by The Wheat Board.

### The Cash Ticket Closes the Transaction

The transaction between the farmer and elevator company is completed when the farmer accepts the cash purchase ticket.

### Cashing the Ticket

Most elevator companies or associations designate some bank or merchant at the shipping point as their official paymaster. The Cash Purchase Ticket is an order on the paymaster and is not completely negotiable such as a cheque on a bank. When properly endorsed, however, it is readily accepted by most business concerns. The farmer therefore, (a) can usually deposit or cash it at any chartered bank, (b) cash them at the official paymaster's, (c) or endorse it over in the payment of his accounts.

### Sale of Grain for Part Cash to the Elevator

It sometimes happens that the farmer and operator cannot agree upon the grade and dockage of the grain as it is delivered or after having been cleaned, or when it is in a special bin. When this occurs a representative sample, satisfactory to both the farmer and operator must be secured by the operator and forwarded by the farmer and operator to the Inspection office for the purpose of establishing the grade. See page 22 "Collecting and Forwarding Samples," and the operator of the elevator must issue and hand to the party selling the grain an Interim Cash Purchase Ticket (S.3, F. 5) accompanied by whatever portion of the purchase price as is agreed upon between the seller and the elevator operator. The seller certifying on the interim ticket the receipt of the part payment on account of the purchase price. This part payment is not a loan, it is part of the purchase price and it is not subject to interest or exchange charges.

As each wagon or truck-load is delivered and weighed (91) the operator will issue an Interim Cash Purchase Ticket for each load (110-1, 113-2). If the grain is in store the operator will issue the Interim Cash Purchase Ticket when the farmer surrenders his elevator receipts. The interim cash purchase ticket being dated on the day the elevator storage receipts are surrendered (117-2).

### The Interim Cash Purchase Ticket

The following is an approved form of Interim Cash Purchase Ticket (S.3, F.5). The original copy, which is handed to the party selling the grain, should be printed on Yellow coloured paper.

(Back of Ticket)

No. 2
STATION \_\_\_\_\_ 19\_\_

SCALE RECORD

GROSS WEIGHT \_\_\_\_\_ LBS.

WAGON WEIGHT \_\_\_\_\_ LBS.

GRAIN UNLOADED \_\_\_\_\_ LBS.

(NAME OF LICENSEE) \_\_\_\_\_

PURCHASED FROM \_\_\_\_\_

GROSS GRAIN WEIGHT \_\_\_\_\_ BUSHELS \_\_\_\_\_ TENTHS \_\_\_\_\_

KIND OF GRAIN \_\_\_\_\_

THE GRADE OF WHICH HAS NOT BEEN AGREED UPON BUT WHICH THE UNDERSIGNED CONSIDERS SHOULD BE GRADED AS \_\_\_\_\_

SCREENINGS, ETC. \_\_\_\_\_

CLEANED WEIGHT \_\_\_\_\_

GROSS WEIGHT AFTER CLEANING \_\_\_\_\_

And which is purchased subject to Government grading and dockage of the sample hereunder mentioned at a price of \_\_\_\_\_ cents per bushel for \_\_\_\_\_ spread between grades to be determined by the spread existing on this day.

A sample of the said grain has been taken in the prescribed manner and is identified as \_\_\_\_\_ of the above sample and the dockage to be made therefrom an Ordinary Cash Purchase Ticket will be issued hereon. The receipt is herunder acknowledged, will be forthwith paid.

Received, \_\_\_\_\_ dollars on account of the purchase price above mentioned.

SHRINKAGE ALLOWANCE \_\_\_\_\_

GROSS GRAIN WEIGHT \_\_\_\_\_

VENDOR \_\_\_\_\_ OPERATOR \_\_\_\_\_

Interim Cash Purchase Ticket

[illegible]

### Filling in the Ticket

Since the grade has not been established the operator will enter in the space (naming the grade claimed) his estimate of the grade and, in the space (price in words) the price of the basic grade the day of sale.

### Cashing the Interim Ticket

When the operator issues the interim cash purchase ticket the grain becomes the property of the elevator. Therefore, if the ticket is issued on delivery of the grain to the elevator there can be no charge for receiving and storing the grain, commission for selling or interest on the first payment. If the grain is in store the farmer will have to pay the receiving and storage charges only to the date of issue on the interim ticket. The farmer may take a cash payment by accepting an order on the paymaster. The amount of cash received must be endorsed in ink by the farmer or vendor, on both the farmer's ticket and the operator's copy. The amount paid to the farmer and recorded on the face of the interim cash purchase ticket is not a loan; it is part of the purchase price and is not subject to interest or exchange charges.

When the inspection branch has notified the farmer and operator of the grade and dockage, the farmer will surrender the interim cash ticket to the operator and receive in lieu thereof an ordinary cash purchase ticket for the balance of the purchase price due (113-3).

If the grade is different from that claimed on the interim ticket the price will be for the officially established grade on the day the Interim Ticket was issued.

## SALE OF GRAIN TO A PRIVATE COUNTRY ELEVATOR

Private country elevators must own all the grain received into such elevators, therefore, if a farmer desires to deliver his grain to a private country elevator he must sell the grain to the operator or manager of the elevator.

### Transaction Closed When Sale Made

Each load of grain must be weighed at the time of delivery (91) and the elevator operator and the farmer must agree as to the grade and dockage. The farmer has no redress as to grade and dockage and price once the grain has been unloaded into the elevator.

### The Price

The price to be paid for the grain will be that agreed upon between the farmer and the elevator company.

### Form of Settlement

The farmer must be paid the full purchase price in cash at the time of delivery of the grain and the elevator operator must complete and hand to the party delivering the grain, a private country elevator grain receipt recording the transaction (121 and Reg. 19).

### Grain Receipts

The following is the authorized form of Private Country Elevator Grain Receipt (Reg. 19).

SCALE RECORD			(Place)..... (Date).....19.....																
Gross weight.....lbs			No.....																
Wagon weight.....lbs			(Name of Licensee).....																
Grain unloaded.....lbs			<b>RECEIVED AND PURCHASED THIS DAY AT OUR PRIVATE COUNTRY ELEVATOR</b>																
Shrinkage allowance.....lbs			from.....																
Gross grain weight.....lbs			.....Bus. Tenths Gross Less Dockage.....% Dirt.....% Dom. Grain																
<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 20%; padding: 5px;">Gross grain weight.....</td> <td style="width: 10%; padding: 5px;">Bushels</td> <td style="width: 10%; padding: 5px;">TENTHS</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">Dockage.....</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">Net Weight.....</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>			Gross grain weight.....	Bushels	TENTHS	Dockage.....			Net Weight.....			<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 33%; padding: 5px;">NET WEIGHT</td> <td style="width: 33%; padding: 5px;">GRADE</td> <td style="width: 33%; padding: 5px;">KIND OF GRAIN</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">.....Bushels</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">.....Tenths</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>		NET WEIGHT	GRADE	KIND OF GRAIN	.....Bushels	.....Tenths	
Gross grain weight.....	Bushels	TENTHS																	
Dockage.....																			
Net Weight.....																			
NET WEIGHT	GRADE	KIND OF GRAIN																	
.....Bushels	.....Tenths																		
NET WEIGHT (in words).....			By.....																
PRIVATE COUNTRY GRAIN RECEIPT			Operator.....																

## SALE OF GRAIN IN STORE TO GRAIN DEALERS

The farmer who has grain in store in a country elevator may dispose of it to a licensed and bonded grain dealer either for cash or part cash.

### Sale for Cash

The grain may be sold for cash to any person or persons that the farmer desires (152-2). The usual procedure is for the farmer to endorse over the elevator receipts to the person paying the cash. The grain then becomes the property of the buyer, but is still subject to any agreement or waiver (authorized by the Act) entered into by the farmer prior to the sale (86). The buyer should notify the elevator operator that the grain has been purchased so that notices, etc., may come to him instead of to the farmer.

### Sale for Part Cash

The grain may be sold for part cash and the balance when the transaction is completed. In this case the buyer, if he is not the elevator operator, must be a licensed and bonded grain dealer (152-1) and the dealer must make out and hand to the seller a contract (S. 3, F. 9 or 10) to purchase the grain (154). The purchase contract must be signed by both parties (155).

### The Grain Dealers Purchase Notes

The following are approved forms of grain dealers purchase notes. Used when the grain is purchased basis in store at terminal point (S. 3, F. 9) and basis country point (S. 3, F. 10).

License Year: 19.....19.....  
License Number.....  
Basis in store at Terminal point  
No.....

(Name of Licensee).....

Licensed Grain Dealer

Station.....19.....

(Name of Vendor).....

(Address of Vendor).....

I (or We) have this day purchased from.....of.....  
about.....bushels of.....as may be determined by government weighing.

The price of the said grain is to be:—

FIXED PRICE	PRICE DEPENDING ON GOVERNMENT GRADE
.....dollars (Number in words)	Based on.....dollars.....cents (Number in words) (Number in words)
.....cents per bushel (Number in words)	per bushel for.....basis (Basic grade)
basis in store (1) Fort William-Port Arthur or Vancouver.	in store (1) Fort William-Port Arthur or Vancouver to be determined by spread forty-eight hours after unload.

Delivery is to be made in car on track at.....on or before.....  
(Naming the station) (Naming a date)

and the grain is to be billed by the vendor to.....  
(Naming a terminal point)

I (or We) agree to make part payment of \$.....on receipt of bill of  
lading, and the balance of the purchase price shall be payable on receipt of weight and grade certificates, and railway  
expense bill, the amount of which is to be deducted from the purchase price.

Accepted by.....  
(Signature of Vendor) (Signature of dealer or his agent)

(1) Delete name of place not required.



License Year: 19.....19.....

Basis Country Point.

License Number.....

No.....

(Name of Licensee).....

Licensed Grain Dealer

Station.....19.....

(Name of Vendor).....

(Address of Vendor).....

I (or We) have this day purchased from.....of.....  
(Name of Vendor) (Address of Vendor)

about.....bushels of.....as may be determined by government weighing-  
(Number in words) (Kind of Grain)

The net price of the said grain except for any inspection and weighing fees is to be:—

FIXED PRICE	PRICE DEPENDING ON GOVERNMENT GRADE
.....dollars (Number in words)	Based on.....dollars.....cents (Number in words) (Number in words)
.....cents per bushel (Number in words)	per bushel for..... (Basic grade)
	to be determined by spread forty-eight hours after unload.

Delivery is to be made in car on track at.....on or before.....  
(Naming the station) (Naming a date)

and the grain is to be billed by the vendor to.....  
(Naming a terminal point)

I (or We) agree to make part payment of \$.....on receipt of bill of  
lading, and the balance of the purchase price shall be payable on receipt of weight and grade certificates, half of the  
fees for which are payable by the vendor and half by the purchaser.

Accepted by.....  
(Signature of Vendor) (Signature of dealer or his agent)

### Conditions of Sale

When a farmer sells his grain to a grain dealer the note or contract is made out in duplicate and signed by both the farmer and dealer. After the farmer has had the grain loaded out of the elevator he must surrender the elevator receipts to the operator, pay the elevator charges and secure the bill of lading from the operator. The farmer then surrenders the bill of lading to the grain dealer, and secures the cash advance as indicated on the note (156-1). This cash advance is not a loan, it is part of the purchase price and it is not subject to interest or exchange charges. When the dealer has received the outturns of the car, grade and weight certificates and railway expense account, the transaction with the farmer must be concluded within twenty-four hours by paying the farmer the balance of the purchase money less the amount of any advance and lawful charges. If the farmer so desires he may demand the grade and weight certificates and railway expense account (156-2).

While it will be noted that the Government grade and weight are to govern, this does not apply to the transaction between the farmer and elevator where the grade has been established. In this case the elevator has only contracted to deliver the amount and grade of grain called for by the elevator receipts. If the grain has been special binned it will only apply to the grade, the weight will be that called for by the receipts. The Government weight and grade does apply in the contract between the farmer and the grain dealer.

### The Price

The sale and purchase may be made on the basis in store at a terminal point (S.3, F.9) or basis country point (S.3, F.10) and at a fixed price or price depending on Government grade. If the price is based on Government grade and the official grade is different from the one mentioned in the purchase note, the price will be adjusted according to the spread existing between

these grades forty-eight hours after unload (S.3, F.9 or 10). Example: Suppose the prices on the day of sale for No. 1 Northern was 86 cents and No. 3 Northern 81 cents, and the grain was sold on the basis of No. 1 Northern, but only graded No. 3 Northern. Forty-eight hours after unloading the prices were No. 1 Northern 85 cents and No. 3 Northern 77 cents, or a spread of 8 cents. The price for settlement would be 86 cents less 8 cents or 78 cents.

#### SALE OF GRAIN ON TRACK

Sometimes when a farmer has loaded his grain over a platform or from an elevator into a car, he is desirous of selling the grain on track.

##### Sale of Grain for Cash

• If the farmer and purchaser can agree upon the weight, grade, dockage and price, and the purchaser is prepared to pay cash, the deal can be completed by the farmer surrendering his elevator receipts or bill of lading and accepting the cash (147-1).

##### Sale of Grain for Part Cash

• If the farmer and purchaser cannot agree upon the grade, dockage, or weight, the purchaser, if a licensed and bonded track buyer, must issue a Track Purchase Note (147, 149, S.3, F.7 or 8). The elevator company usually has a track buyer's license and can act as a track buyer.

##### The Track Purchase Note

The following are approved forms of track buyer's purchase notes. Used when grain is purchased basis in store at a terminal point (S.3, F.7) and basis country point (S.3, F.8).

License Year: 19..... Basis in store at  
 License Number..... Terminal Point

(Name of Licensee)..... No.  
 (Address of Licensee).....  
 (Place)..... (Date)..... 19.....

(Name of Vendor).....

(Address of Vendor).....

I (or We) have this day bought from you the..... contained in Car No.....  
 (Naming kind of grain)

(.....) on track at..... containing about.....  
 (Initial)..... (Naming point)..... (Number in words)

bushels (more or less) as may be determined by government weighing.

The price of the said grain is to be:—

FIXED PRICE		PRICE DEPENDING ON GOVERNMENT GRADE	
basis in store (1) Fort William-Port Arthur or Vancouver.	(Number in words).....	Based on.....	dollars.....cents
	(Number in words).....	(Number in words).....	(Number in words).....
	(Number in words).....	per bushel for.....	(Basic grade).....
basis in store (1) Fort William-Port Arthur or Vancouver.		basis in store (1) Fort William-Port Arthur or Vancouver to be determined by spread forty-eight hours after unload.	

I (or We) acknowledge the receipt of the bill of lading for the above grain duly endorsed by the consignor.

I (or We) have made part payment to..... or have issued an order to.....  
 (Naming the person)

paying agent to make part payment to him of \$..... on the above purchase, the  
 balance to be paid immediately upon receipt of weight and grade certificates and railway expense bill, the amount  
 of which is to be deducted from the balance due.

Accepted, and part payment amounting to \$..... Buyer.  
 ..... received.

Vendor..... (1) Delete name of place not required.

License Year..... Basis Country Point.  
License Number..... No.....

(Name of Licensee).....  
(Address of Licensee).....  
(Place)..... (Date)..... 19.....

(Name of Vendor).....  
(Address of Vendor).....  
I (or We) have this day bought from you the..... contained in Car No.....  
(Naming kind of grain)..... containing about..... (Number in words)  
(.....) on track at.....  
(Initial)..... (Naming point).....

bushels (more or less) as may be determined by government weighing.

The net price of the said grain except for any inspection and weighing fees is to be:—

PRICE DEPENDING ON GOVERNMENT GRADE	
FIXED PRICE	
.....	Based on..... dollars..... cents
(Number in words)	(Number in words) (Number in words)
.....	per bushel for..... (Basic grade)
(Number in words)	to be determined by spread forty-eight hours after
	unload.

I (or We) acknowledge receipt of the bill of lading for the above grain duly endorsed by the consignor.  
I (or We) have made part payment to..... or have issued an order to.....  
(Naming the person)

paying agent to make part payment to him of \$..... on the above purchase, the  
balance to be paid immediately upon receipt of weight and grade certificates, half of the fees for which are payable  
by the vendor and half by the purchaser.

Accepted, and part payment amount to \$..... received.  
..... Buyer.  
..... Vendor.

Conditions of Sale

The note shall be drawn at least in duplicate and when the farmer surrenders his elevator receipts or the bill of lading, properly endorsed, the track buyer shall pay the advance agreed upon in cash, or by order on the paymaster, and both the farmer and the buyer shall receive a copy of the track purchase note, the farmer taking the original copy. The vendor must sign both copies of the purchase note indicating his acceptance of the terms set forth therein and his receipt of the part payment made by the track buyer (150). The advance made to the vendor is not a loan, it is part of the purchase price, and it is not subject to interest or exchange charges.

Every licensed track buyer shall, within twenty-four hours after the receipt of the certificates of weight and grade of any grain bought by him as aforesaid and of the expense bill relating to such grain, pay to the vendor the full balance of the purchase money remaining unpaid, and shall, if the vendor so requests, furnish him with copies of the documents aforesaid (151).

If the purchase contract provides that the purchase price is based on Government grade and the official grade is different from the basic grade stated in the contract, the price will be arrived at as explained on page 35 under "Sale to Grain Dealers."

SALE THROUGH A COMMISSION MERCHANT

All commission merchants, whether elevator companies or independent companies, must take out a commission merchant's license (143) and be bonded as such. If the grain is to be sold through a commission merchant the farmer may instruct him to sell on track, after inspection, after unload, on a certain date or for a definite price, etc. If the elevator company is acting as the commission merchant the operator should insist on definite selling instructions. The instructions should be in writing. This is necessary to overcome misunderstanding. If the grain is in transit the commission merchant will check the grading and in general look after the movement and disposal of the grain. For this service the merchant charges a commission. With the consent of the farmer the commission merchant may make the sale to himself (145). At the time the farmer instructs the commission merchant to handle his grain he must surrender his elevator receipts, bill of lading or warehouse receipt to the company.

Report of Sale

Within twenty-four hours after the sale has been made the commission merchant must report the sale to the farmer, using the prescribed form (S.3, F.6) (146).

Form of Report of Sale by Commission Merchant

(Name of Commission Merchant)  
Licensed Grain Commission Merchant

No.....

To .....19...

(Name of Consignor)

(Date)

.....

(Address of Consignor)

We advise the following sale made for your account to-day.

Sold to	Quantity	Grade	Price	Terms	Delivery
---------	----------	-------	-------	-------	----------

Yours truly,



### Completing the Transaction

If the sale was made at unload or after the grain was in the terminal, the commission merchant must within forty-eight hours after the sale despatch to the farmer either direct, or through their agent at the shipping point, a statement of sale showing the grade, weight, dockage, price, the total sale price less deductions for all lawful charges such as freight, grading, weighing, commission, elevator receiving, storing and cleaning charges, advance, interest on the advance, etc. In addition there must be attached a cheque, draft or order on the paymaster for the unpaid balance (146). If the grain is sold on track after inspection or any time prior to unload the forty-eight hour clause will only apply after the weight certificate has been issued.

## CHARGES ON GRAIN SOLD BASIS TERMINAL POINT

When grain is sold on the basis of in-store at a terminal elevator, Fort William or Vancouver, such grain is subject to the cleaning charges and conditions set forth in the Board's Regulation No. 22.

## PART V

### CASH ADVANCES ON GRAIN

It sometimes happens that after a farmer has his grain in store or shipped that he does not desire to sell but requires some cash to meet his obligations. Under these circumstances he proceeds to secure an advance on his grain. These advances may be made by the banks, the elevator companies, commission merchants, etc.

#### Advances by the Banks

When the banks loan money to the farmer they may take as security an assignment of the grain, but when the grain is in store this cannot be done without the farmer endorsing or surrendering the elevator receipts to the lender (96).

#### Advance by the Elevator or Commission Merchant

No elevator operator can issue a cash purchase ticket, an elevator receipt or other acknowledgment of the receipt of custody of grain that has not been actually delivered to the elevator, and he cannot issue two tickets or receipts, etc., for the same grain (93-1). This method of providing the farmer with an advance on his grain before it is delivered is strictly illegal (93-2).

The elevator company may make an advance on grain stored in the elevator by the farmer surrendering the elevator receipts (96-1). In this case the elevator company usually acts as a commission merchant.

When an elevator company or commission merchant make an advance on grain they require the farmer to sign a contract giving them complete control over the grain. It will be noted that it is a contract between the farmer and the company for a loan which is subject to interest charges. The form does not have to be authorized by the Board.

#### Advance by Track Buyer or Grain Dealer

The advances made by Track Buyers are discussed on page 37, advances by Grain Dealers on page 35. Advances made by these two classes of licensees are not loans but are actually part payment of the purchase price of the grain, therefore, such advances, part payments, are not subject to interest or exchange charges.

## PART VI

### SHIPPING THE GRAIN

There are three groups of grain growers who may have grain to ship from a country elevator, (a) the farmer or the outside grain firm or dealer who has purchased for cash from the farmer, and (b) the elevator company or association and (c) the Indian agent on the Reserve.

In shipping or delivering any grain stored in a country elevator, the net weight on the elevator receipt or receipts is final (Reg. 18-2). The owner can only demand the quantity that the elevator receipt or receipts call for (Reg. 18-3).

All shipping bills for grain shipped through an elevator shall be made out by the manager, or operator of the elevator and the manager or operator must advise such parties as the owner of the grain may instruct (Reg. 18-5).

### THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR ORDERING CARS

The farmer or other owner of grain who has grain in store in a country elevator and desires to have it shipped, must have a car placed at the elevator before instructing the operator to load out (115-1). It is therefore necessary for the farmer or other owner to personally apply to the railway agent for a car or to appoint someone at the shipping point to do this for him (62-1). The operator who is a recognized representative of the manager of the elevator company, may order the cars for the company, but he cannot order for the farmer except as his agent, and then only for one farmer at one time (64-1).

### THE CAR ORDER BOOK

The railway agent at each shipping point must have in his possession a car order book (61-1). The forms must be bound in a book in triplicate with each three forms numbered the same. The different groups of three must be numbered consecutively, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, etc. (61-2). In supplying the books to the agents the railways must not use the same number twice at the same shipping point in the same crop year (61-4).

#### Application Form for Car

No. .... (Date)  
..... Railway Company.  
..... Station.

I/We hereby make application for a railway car to be furnished for the shipment of about  
..... bushels of .....  
(Naming kind of grain)

<sup>1</sup>  
grown by ..... on the .....;  
(Naming grower) (Description of land)

<sup>1</sup>  
which the manager of the elevator at the above station is now entitled to ship; such car to be  
placed at ..... at this point  
(Loading platform, Elevator or Siding)

and to have a capacity of .....or .....or.....tons.

There remains in this or any other car order book no application for the placing of a car by any of the above applicants which, under the provisions of the Canada Grain Act, prevents the making of this application.

Signed in the presence of

.....  
(Railway Agent) (Signature of Applicant or Representative)

In fulfilment of the above application, Car Number .....  
(Letter and numbers)

was placed as above set out at .....o'clock on the .....day of.....

and notice accordingly was given to .....by

..... at ..... o'clock  
(Insert "Telephone" or "Word of Mouth" as the case may be)

.....  
(Railway Agent)

The loading of the above car was completed and the said car was billed out on the .....  
day of .....

<sup>1</sup> .....  
Strike out inapplicable words. (Railway Agent)  
(S.3, F.11)

#### APPLICATION FOR A CAR BY THE FARMER

When a farmer requires a car he must have the railway agent fill out the application in tri-  
plicate (62-1) but it must be signed by the farmer. If the farmer cannot attend at the railway  
agent's office he may appoint some person at the shipping point to act as his agent to apply for  
cars. The farmer must give his agent authority in writing; the agent in turn will deposit this with  
the railway agent (62-1). There is no definite form required for this, the farmer will simply  
write out and sign the authorization. It may take a form similar to the following:-

Post Office .....

Date .....

Railway Agent to.....

Shipping Point.....

I hereby appoint (name of agent) of .....(shipping point) to act as my agent in  
applying for cars under section 62, clause 1, of the Canada Grain Act for the period of.....  
(date to date).....

(Signature of Farmer) .....

### Filling in the Application

In filling in the application for a car the farmer must furnish the railway agent with the following information: the kind of grain and the number of bushels to be shipped, the description of the land on which the grain was grown. This refers to the legal description, i.e., S.W. 1/4 19, T. 6, R. 5, West. The farmer should also indicate the size of car he desires.

When the size of car is indicated on the application the railway agent will give the applicant the first car of that capacity after his turn has arrived. If this is left blank he will get the first car "spotted" regardless of size (66).

### Number of Cars Farmer can Order

The farmer or farmer's agent can have only one unfilled application on the Order Book at once. As soon as the car has been loaded and billed out the farmer can apply again (62-2, 64).

The farmer cannot order a car at another shipping point or on another line of railway while he has an unfilled application at the first shipping point, unless the land on which the second lot of grain is grown is over five miles distant from the land described on the first application (62-5).

### Loading the Cars

When the car has been placed or "spotted" the railway agent will complete the original application form, as to the placing of the car and the notifying of the farmer. He will notify the farmer either by telephone or words of mouth, or other manner, that his car is ready (70).

After being notified the farmer must indicate to the railway agent within three hours that he is going to load (71-1) or he will lose the car (71-3). He must actually begin loading the car within twenty-four hours after giving notice that he will take the car (71-2). During September, October and November in each year the car must be loaded inside this twenty-four hours, at other times the limit is forty-eight hours (71-2). After that time he will be required to pay the regular demurrage charges.

If the farmer thinks the car is not in condition to carry grain he can take the matter up with the railway agent. The railway agent must satisfy himself that the car is in condition and is the final authority at the shipping point on the condition of the car (69).

## APPLICATION FOR CARS BY ELEVATOR OPERATORS

The operator of an elevator company or association is allowed to have two cars on order at one time. Should one order be filled the operator can replace his order to this extent. In other words, he is permitted to have two unfilled orders on the car order book at any time he has grain belonging to the company to ship (62-3).

The manager of an elevator or the operator, who is his acknowledged representative, will have the railway agent fill out the application and will sign it as the agent for the manager. In all other restrictions he will come under the same restrictions as the farmer.

## APPLICATION FOR CARS BY INDIAN AGENTS

The Indian Agent on an Indian Reserve may make application for cars for all Indians growing grain on the Reserve. In other words, the Indian Agent does not come under the restrictions of the farmers' agent (64-2).

PART VII  
APPENDICES

REGULATION NO. 14

ENFORCEMENT OF LIEN BY SALE OF GRAIN

1. Licensees of elevators before selling grain in store for the enforcement of liens for charges in arrears for more than one year, under the provisions of subsection three of section eighty-three of the Canada Grain Act shall give written notice of the intention to sell to the last known holder of the elevator or warehouse receipts issued in respect of the said grain.

2. The notice shall contain:

- (a) the kind, quantity and grade of the grain.
- (b) the name and location of the elevator in which the grain is stored.
- (c) the date received into store, and the numbers of the elevator or warehouse receipts issued in respect of the said grain.
- (d) an itemized statement of the charges for handling, storage and carriage, showing the total sum due at the time of the notice.
- (e) a demand that the total sum due as shown in the notice shall be paid on or before a certain specified date, not less than twenty-one days from the delivery of the notice, if it is personally delivered, or from the time when the notice shall reach its destination according to the due course of mail, if it is sent by mail.
- (f) a statement that, unless the charges are paid within the time mentioned, the goods will be advertised for sale and sold by public auction on the Winnipeg or Vancouver Grain Exchange at a time and date specified in the notice or if such grain is in a position to be deliverable to the Canadian Wheat Board at a price higher than that currently quoted on the open market, that the grain will be so delivered.

3. Provided the charges specified in the notice are not paid on or before the date specified in paragraph (e) of section two hereof, and that the grain is not delivered to the Canadian Wheat Board at a price higher than that currently quoted on the open market, an advertisement of the sale describing by kind, weight and grade the grain to be sold and stating the name of the last known holder of the elevator or warehouse receipts, with the numbers thereof, issued in respect of the said grain, and the time, date and place of the sale shall be published at least once a week for two consecutive weeks in a newspaper published in the province and circulating in the locality where the sale will be held. The sale shall be held not less than eight days from the date of the first publication of the advertisement.

A copy of the advertisement will be posted in the Grain Exchange in which the sale will be held.

4. At any time before the grain is sold or delivered to the Canadian Wheat Board as herebefore provided, any person who has become a bona fide holder of the elevator or warehouse receipts may pay the licensee the amount necessary to satisfy his lien, including the expense incurred in serving notices and advertisement for the sale up to the time of payment, or may order the sale forthwith of said grain on the Winnipeg or Vancouver Grain Exchange or to the Canadian Wheat Board.

5. One copy of all notices and advertisements issued under the regulation shall be filed forthwith with the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada, at its principal office in Winnipeg in the Province of Manitoba.



6. (a) From the proceeds of the sale the licensee shall satisfy his lien plus the expense incurred in serving notices and advertising, and shall pay over the surplus, if any, to the person entitled thereto, and the licensee shall, when paying over the surplus, deliver to the person to whom he pays it a statement of account showing how the amount has been computed.
- (b) If the licensee is unable to locate the person entitled to the surplus moneys available after satisfying his lien, such moneys shall be paid the Board in trust.

7. Any notice given under this regulation shall be given by delivering it to the person to whom it is to be given, or by mailing it in the post office, postage paid and registered, addressed to him at his last known address.

## REGULATION NO. 18

### PROCEDURE - COUNTRY ELEVATORS

#### GENERAL

1. The manager or operator of a country elevator shall keep posted in a conspicuous place in the driveway to the elevator:-

- (a) the license to operate the elevator;
- (b) the current maximum tariff of charges and shrinkage allowances;
- (c) all existing regulations for country elevators issued by the Board of Grain Commissioners;
- (d) a diagram of a scale not less than one-half inch to one foot, showing the location and numbers of the several bins in such elevator,

and shall always keep available in a conspicuous place, for reference by any person or persons so desiring, a copy of the official handbook issued by the Board titled "Sale and Handling of Grain through a Country Elevator".

Licenses which have expired and tariffs of charges and regulations of the Board which have been cancelled or superseded by later regulations shall be destroyed.

2. In shipping or delivering any grain stored in a country elevator, the net weight on the elevator receipt or receipts shall be final, unless investigation by the Board shows reason to the contrary. The shipper will be paid in case of short shipment up to the amount of his or her elevator receipt or receipts for the full billing capacity of the car, at the same price as the car was disposed of.

3. The owner of the grain can only demand the quantity that the elevator receipt or receipts call for.

4. In case of dispute as to the weighing accuracy of the receiving scales, it shall be incumbent upon the manager or operator of the elevator to prove that the scales are weighing accurately.

5. All shipping bills for grain shipped through an elevator shall be made out by the manager or operator of the elevator and the manager or operator shall advise such parties as the owner may instruct.

6. The manager or operator of a country elevator loading grain into a railway car supplied on the application of any person or persons other than the said manager or operator shall not load into such car any grain other than the grain, or a like quantity, kind and grade, delivered by such person or persons.

7. The owner of grain in an elevator, wishing such grain shipped to any point other than a terminal point, or to a point where Government weights cannot be obtained, must accept the elevator weights at the shipping point as final unless it is proved that the shipping weights are not correct. Provided, however, that the owner of the grain can always demand from the manager or operator of the elevator and the receiver of said grain respectively, an affidavit as to the actual grain shipped and delivered.

8. No manager or operator of a country elevator or warehouse shall sell, assign, mortgage, pledge or hypothecate any grain stored in such elevator or warehouse and for which elevator receipts are outstanding and the manager or operator may be required by the Board to produce at any time proper registered warehouse receipts or bills of lading for all grain that has been shipped from the country elevator or warehouse, and for which elevator receipts are still outstanding.

9. No license will be granted for the operation of any country elevator, the operator of which is subject to a shortage bond. In the event of a shortage bond being entered into after the license has been granted, such license will be subject to immediate cancellation.

10. When grain is stored in a public country elevator for cleaning, under section 114 of the Canada Grain Act, until such time as it can be cleaned, the manager or operator of the elevator shall issue therefor a Special Bin Elevator Receipt (Form No. 1) Schedule 3 of The Canada Grain Act, surcharged:

"To be Cleaned Before Being Shipped or Settled For and No Shrinkage to be Deducted until the Surrender of This Receipt."

After the grain is cleaned, such receipt shall be surrendered by the holder thereof to the manager or operator who shall then issue such receipt or receipts as may be requested or as the circumstances determine. Provided, however, that in respect of grain delivered to a country elevator for cleaning and return to the owner, the operator or manager may issue, in lieu of the Special Bin Elevator Receipt herein referred to, a receipt in the form set forth in Schedule A attached hereto, or such other forms as may have been authorized by the Board.

#### TESTS FOR MOISTURE

11. When it is desired that an official test be made as to the moisture content of any grain, a sample not less than eight ounces in weight must be forwarded in a metal air-tight container to the Chief Inspector or the Inspector in charge of any inspection point. This sample will be placed in the air-tight container immediately the sample is taken from the bulk of the grain which the sample represents.

#### SPECIAL BIN OR SUBJECT TO GRADE AND DOCKAGE GRAIN OR WHERE THERE IS DISAGREEMENT AS TO GRADE AND DOCKAGE

12. The elevator receipt or receipts issued where there is a disagreement as to grade and dockage or where grain has been received subject to inspector's grade and dockage must have incorporated thereon at the time of issue the grade offered to the owner of the grain by the manager or operator of the elevator.

#### DRAWING OF SAMPLES

13. In the case of grain where special bin elevator receipts, interim elevator receipts or interim cash purchase tickets are issued, a proper sample must be drawn from each load by the manager or operator of the elevator at the time of delivery, in the presence of the party delivering same, and such sample must be drawn satisfactorily to both the deliverer and the manager or operator, and all such samples must be placed in a suitable receptacle satisfactory to the Board, and must be properly mixed in such receptacle. The receptacle shall be provided by the manager or operator of the elevator and the sample shall be placed therein in the presence of the owner. The receptacle shall be secured by padlock which the owner of the grain shall provide, and the key of which he shall retain. The receptacle or receptacles shall, after being locked by

the owner of the grain, be kept by the manager or operator of the elevator in a locked cabinet or storeroom, the key of which shall be kept by the manager or operator.

Forwarding for Inspection Samples of Subject to Grade and Dockage Grain

14. A fair and proper sample of at least two pounds in weight shall be drawn in the presence of the owner of the grain from the receptacle and forwarded jointly within three days by the owner of the grain and the manager or operator of the country elevator, in a suitable container, properly tied and sealed and marked "Subject to Inspector's Grade and Dockage", to the Chief Grain Inspector or the Inspector in charge of any inspection point, and shall be accompanied by a request in writing of either or both parties aforesaid that the Chief Inspector or the Inspector in charge of the inspection point will examine the sample and report on the grade and dockage that the grain is, in his opinion, entitled to and would receive if shipped to a terminal point and subjected to an official inspection.

On receipt of samples of grain from the manager or operator of a country elevator, or the owner of the grain, with advice as to the names of the elevator and of the owner of the grain and that such grain has been received at the elevator subject to inspector's grade and dockage, the Chief Inspector or the Inspector in charge of any inspection point shall, as soon as practical, examine such sample or samples of grain and shall make out, in writing, a statement of his decision and shall transmit a copy thereof by mail to each of the parties concerned, preserving the original, together with the sample on file in his office. The decision of the Chief Inspector in such cases shall be final.

After receiving the Inspector's decision showing the grade and dockage, the manager or operator of the elevator in the case of interim cash tickets shall issue in lieu thereof an ordinary cash purchase ticket on the basis of the grade and dockage given by the Chief Inspector or the Inspector in charge of the inspection point and in the case of Interim Elevator receipts shall issue ordinary elevator receipts showing the grade and dockage as given by the Chief Inspector or the Inspector in charge of the inspection point, for the full amount of grain so taken into store, such ordinary elevator receipts to bear the same date as the original interim elevator receipt, after which the grain shall be subject to the rules and regulations covering graded stored grain.

15. At the time of delivery of any grain where an interim elevator receipt or interim cash purchase ticket is being issued and it is agreed upon by the owner of the grain and the manager or operator of the elevator that the grain is tough or damp, and the manager or operator marks such ticket or tickets, "out of condition, tough or damp", then whatever grade such sample may receive from the Chief Inspector or the Inspector in charge of the inspection point, it will still grade "tough or damp".

Submission of Samples of Special Bin Grain for Examination by Chief Inspector

16. On the request made to the manager or operator of a country elevator within fifteen (15) days after the receipt of the inspection certificate covering a shipment from a country elevator of special bin grain, by the owner of the grain or his agent who considers that the grade placed on his grain is not satisfactory, or who considers that the identity of his grain has not been preserved, both parties thereupon shall forward, charges prepaid and properly sealed, to the Chief Inspector, the receptacle containing the sample taken at the time of the receipt of the grain in the country elevator. The receptacle shall be plainly marked "special bin grain". The owner of the grain shall forward, under separate cover to the Chief Inspector, the key of the lock placed on the receptacle. The manager or operator of the elevator shall inform the Chief Inspector by letter that the sample is being forwarded and shall request him to compare the sample forwarded with the sample taken by the Inspection Department from the car at the time of inspection and to state whether, in his opinion, the identity of the grain has been preserved.

The Chief Inspector shall compare the two samples of grain and advise the manager or operator of the elevator and the owner of the grain of his opinion as to whether or not the identity of the grain has been preserved. In cases where the Chief Inspector is of the opinion that the identity has not been preserved, he shall inform the parties concerned of the grade of the sample forwarded from the elevator.

If, after the receipt of his advice from the Chief Inspector, the owner of the grain and the manager or operator of the elevator cannot come to an amicable settlement, a complaint shall be made to the Board by either of the parties concerned and the Board shall make an order for settlement.

The Chief Inspector shall preserve both the elevator sample and the sample drawn at the time of inspection for such period of time as he considers necessary and convenient.

RECEIPT OF WHEAT FROM RAILWAY CARS

17. Managers or operators of country elevators desirous of receiving wheat into such elevators from railway cars for seed grain or feed distribution or for the conservation of storage shall submit to the Board application in writing setting forth the following information:

- (a) Name of point at which elevator is located
- (b) Name of line of railway on which situated
- (c) Number of carloads of wheat to be received
- (d) Name of point or points from which such wheat will be shipped, names of lines of railway on which such points are situated and number of carloads to be shipped from each point
- (e) Purpose for which such wheat is to be received.

18. Permission under subsection one of section 58 of the Canada Grain Act to railway companies to deliver any wheat to any country elevator shall be in writing and shall contain the information given by licensees under section 17 hereof.

19. (1) Grain shall not be treated with mercurial dust or compounds or with other fungicides in any part of the elevator or driveway except in an annex specially provided for that purpose, nor shall mercurial dust or other poisonous material be stored in the elevator but in this annex which shall not be equipped in any way with spouts or connections which will permit grain to be returned from it to other parts of the elevator. Grain must be discharged direct from this annex to a wagon or other conveyance. The annex shall not be used for any purpose except the treatment of grain and storage of treating compounds.

(2) Where new seed or grain treating installations are being planned at country elevators, licensees must submit plans and specifications to the Board for review and approval before proceeding with these installations.

DOCKAGE ON CASH OR STORED GRAIN

20. Every country elevator shall be equipped with the necessary sieves, scales and dockage testing equipment for the accurate determination of dockage. All such equipment used by country elevators shall conform to specification standards established by the Board. This equipment must be kept in good condition and shall be subject to inspection and approval by such officers as the Board may direct.

Operators shall make accurate determinations of dockage on a properly representative sample of not less than 500 grams (or 1 lb.) by use of proper sieves and equipment designated below, and by hand-picking, if necessary, any portion not separable by sieves. Dockage shall be computed to the nearest one-half per cent (1/2%). The elevator operator shall make the test in the presence of the owner of the grain when requested.

SIEVES, SCALES AND DOCKAGE TESTING EQUIPMENT

<u>For Determining Dockage In</u>	<u>Equipment To Be Used</u>
Wheat .....	No. 10 Wire Sieve.
	No. 5 Buckwheat Sieve.
	No. 6 Buckwheat Sieve.
	Cowan Dockage Tester and/or Emerson Kicker.
Barley .....	No. 9 Wire Sieve.
	4-1/2 - 64 Round Hole Sieve.
	No. 5 Buckwheat Sieve.

For Determining Dockage In

Oats .....

Rye .....

Flaxseed .....

Corn .....

Soybeans .....

Sunflower Seed .....

Rapeseed .....

Peas .....

Equipment To Be Used

4-1/2 - 64 Round Hole Sieve.

No. 5 Buckwheat Sieve.

No. 5 Buckwheat Sieve.

Emerson Kicker.

DOUBLE SIEVE

Top: Wire sieve, 3 mesh x 16 mesh per inch,  
for small seeded varieties, or

Top: Wire sieve, 4 mesh x 14 mesh per inch,  
for large seeded varieties such as  
Rocket or Dakota.

Bottom: 4-1/2 - 64 Round Hole Sieve.

12/64 Round Hole Sieve.

8/64 Round Hole Sieve.

8/64 x 3/4 Slotted Hole Sieve.

9/64 x 3/4 Slotted Hole Sieve.

DOUBLE SIEVE

Top: 18/64 Round Hole Sieve.

Bottom: 10/64 Round Hole Sieve.

6/64 Round Hole Sieve.

3/64 x 20/64 Slotted Hole Sieve.

8/64 x 3/4 inch Slotted Hole Sieve.

9/64 x 3/4 inch Slotted Hole Sieve.

21. When tough, damp or wet grain is taken into store it shall be at the owner's risk and the elevator operator shall have the right to ship it immediately to a terminal elevator for treatment.

All tough, damp or wet grain containing an excessive amount of snow and ice may be handled subject to agreement between the owner of the grain and the operator.

*Schedule attached to Regulation No. 18  
Cleaning Receipt*

(NAME OF LICENSEE)

**SCALE RECORD**

GROSS WEIGHT	LBS.	
WAGON WEIGHT	LBS.	
GRAIN UNLOADED	LBS.	
GRAIN UNLOADED (not subject to shrinkage deduction)	BUSHELS	TENTHS
<b>CLEANING RECORD</b>		
CLEANED GRAIN	LBS.	
SCREENINGS	LBS.	
LOSS OR WASTE IN CLEANING	LBS.	

**If Screenings are not Returned to Owner, the Operator must State their Disposition below,**

DESTROYED \_\_\_\_\_ LBS.  
STORED \_\_\_\_\_ LBS.  
ADDED TO GRAIN \_\_\_\_\_ LBS.

**CLEANING RECEIPT**

No. \_\_\_\_\_

STATION \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

RECEIVED FROM \_\_\_\_\_

(Show in words, amount of grain unloaded) \_\_\_\_\_ BUSHELS OF

Kind of Grain \_\_\_\_\_ Grade \_\_\_\_\_

To be cleaned and the cleaned grain and screenings returned to owner. \_\_\_\_\_ Operator \_\_\_\_\_

CHARGES for receiving, handling, cleaning and for redelivery including insurance against loss

by fire, at \_\_\_\_\_ cents per gross bushel.

TOTAL CHARGE \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Proceeds deposited with Payor, Deposit No. \_\_\_\_\_

OR  
Total charge deducted from Cash Purchase Ticket No. \_\_\_\_\_

**RETURN OF GRAIN AND SCREENINGS**

I hereby certify that I have received my cleaned grain and (strike out words that do not apply)

1. MY SCREENINGS
2. WAIVE ALL CLAIM TO THE SCREENINGS

Owner of Grain \_\_\_\_\_



REGULATION NO. 25

TICKETS AND RECEIPTS - COUNTRY ELEVATORS

1. The form of Cash Purchase Ticket shown in the schedule to this regulation is authorized for use by the managers of country elevators in substitution for Form 4, Ordinary Cash Purchase Ticket, specified in Schedule Three to the Canada Grain Act.

2. The managers of country elevators may, notwithstanding the provisions of subsection 2 of section 85 of the Canada Grain Act, issue Cash Purchase Tickets from continuous form registers which retain locked-in carbon copies of the tickets as adequately and securely as if bound in a book.

3. Wherever the words "bushels-lbs." appear on Forms 1 to 5 and 13 in Schedule Three to the Canada Grain Act, and on the form of "Private Country or Mill Elevator Grain Receipt" specified in the Board's Regulation No. 19, the words "bushels-tenths" shall be substituted.

4. The managers of country elevators may vary the form of tickets and receipts shown as Forms 1 to 5 in Schedule Three to the Canada Grain Act by re-arranging the scale record to provide for the deduction of shrinkage allowance before the weight of "Grain Unloaded" is converted to bushels and tenths.

(See page 52 for Form of Cash Purchase Ticket which is Schedule attached to Regulation No. 25)

REGULATION NO. 26

GRAIN TREATED WITH POISONOUS MATERIALS

1. Every person who offers for storage or sale at a licensed elevator any grain which has been treated with mercurial dust or compounds, or with other poisonous materials, or grain mixed with other grain which has been so treated, shall, if an individual, be liable on summary conviction, to imprisonment for not more than three months or to a fine not exceeding Five Hundred Dollars (\$500.00) and, if a corporation, shall be liable, on indictment or summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000.00).

2. Under no circumstances may a carlot of grain found to contain admixtures of kernels treated with mercurial dust or compounds, or with other poisonous materials, be moved to any destination without the authority of the Chief Grain Inspector.

Schedule attached to Regulation No. 25

CASH PURCHASE TICKET

SCALE RECORD IN LBS.		
Gross Weight		
Wagon Weight		
Grain Unloaded		
Screenings etc. Cleaned out		
Gross Weight after Cleaning		
Shrinkage Allowance		
Gross Weight to Account for		
Gross Weight to Account for	Bushels	Tenths
Dockage		
Net Weight to Account for		
NET CASH PAYABLE (in words)		

(Name of Licensee)		AGREEMENT NUMBER		CASH PURCHASE TICKET No.	
Place		C.W.B. No.	Date	Kind of Grain	
Purchased from (Surname)		195			
		(Christian Names)			
Producer's Permit No.		Suf.	P.O. Address (Mark "X" if same as Station)		Province
Net Bushels in Figures		Graded by Agreement as		At a Price Per Bushel of	Mark "X" if stored Purchased
Bushels	Tenths				
Name of Producer to receive future W.B. payments, if same as above mark "X"		DEDUCTION UNDER PRAIRIE FARM ASSISTANCE ACT 1%			
Address		BALANCE			
		Less lawful charges due prior to purchase (if any)			
		NET CASH PAYABLE			

OPERATOR

CASH PURCHASE TICKET









